THE SERVANT GIRL.

A Subject of Great Interest to Every House Keeper.

A PLEA FOR EMPLOYES.

A False Opinion About Domestic Service-The Treatment of Hired Girls-What Humanity Suggests-What is

What Humanity Suggests—What is Expected of Employers.

OUSEHOLD DUTIES—not "new every morning and fresh every evening," but the same day in and day out—are omnipresent and come with the regularity of the tides. For the performance of these duties, where hired help is depended upon, there are two classes of women—common nly called girls—white and colored. Ordinarily there is no difference between the work expected of the two, but there is no denying that distinctions are to be drawn under certain conditions. These conditions arise from the birthright, early associations and family standing of the white girl who goes out to service. The colored woman, as a rule, is born of parents performing menial and contract the shop girl, the laboring man and household domestic. All are protected alice. A maid servant is bound by law to do her work well and her employer may discharge her if she does not, but if allowed to remain in employment she must be paid the agreed rate of wages and the plea of inefficiency will not hold good. Among valid legal reasons for abandoning her employer before the expiration of the contract time are: Failure to provide sufficient and wholesome food, or suitable and comfortable lodgings; rendering her life uncomfortable by improper treatment; neglect or refusal to pay wages; requiring her; undue threatening her, or anything, in fact, prejudicial to her safety, health or morais. Slight causes are not sufficient reasons for breaking an agreement on either side. Whether the reasons for dismissal are sufficient or not the employe must leave peaceably on being ordered to do so, and if full pay is refused the courts will see that she full pay is refused the courts will see that she full pay is refused the courts will see that she full pay is refused the courts will see that she full pay is refused the courts will see that she full pay is refused the courts will see that she full pay is refused the courts will see that she goes out to service. The colored woman, as a rule, is born of parents performing menial duties and is indoctrinated with the idea of doing a certain class of work and rarely aspires to any higher motive, though she may have good schooling advantages. When a colored girl raised under more favorable auspices than her sister of the masses completes whatever educational training she desires or is to re-ceive she is a rara avis if she is willing to go out to work other than as a teacher, "sewing lady," a fashionable lady's maid or hair dresser or some such kindred light and easy "occupa-tion." The ordinarily educated or highly respectable white girl who finds it necessary to do a portion or all of what is to be done toward her own support finds herself confronted with a choice of two openings—that is, those not qualified to fill positions demanding professional training—one is to enter the crowded arena filled by the store, or "shop" girl, as she is called, or to take service as a domestic.

A FALSE OPINION PREVALENT. Just here is where a large number of girls make a great mistake by entertaining a false opinion with regard to domestic service-a feeling that it is essentially degrading. It is not a whit more so than employment in a facchooses to make it so. Serving a customer behind a counter, or running a sewing machine in a factory, are not a particle more honorable or ennobling than cooking a meal or sweeping a room. Needlewomen as they sit day by day for small pay are absolutely stabbing them-selves to death with their own needles, and shop girls are worked thin and pale and get almost nothing for their tread-mill services. And when they are without the homes of kindly parents to shelter them to what kind of homes do they go when their hard day of labor is over? To what sort of meals do they sit down? What has either left to dress upon after her rent, board and doctor's bills are paid from her slim weekly wages? Too often the mingling with better dressed associates, or the coming in constant contact with gaily and fashionably attired shoppers, or the handling of fine and beautiful fabrics generates fancies for dress and show with the shop girl far beyond what the wages earned will admit and serious consequences follow. The girl who PREFERS DOMESTIC SERVICE

and will go at her work cheerfully and stick to it patiently displays far more wisdom, earns more money on less pay, lives happier, has

"If she is with people who have the self interest and good judgment to treat her humanely." What a sermon in that little "if!" A great deal of gossip is indulged in by housekeepers about bad servants and all that, and not without cause, but there is not the least doubt in the world that that cause lies largely in the bad management of housekeepers themselves.

Most of girls, white or colored, go out to service when young and inexperienced and it is then they get their first impressions, and the faults or good traits of the employer are the mold by which they are governed for all time Do not too many housekeepers engage help

with the idea that they are employing a machine and that it is a bounden duty to get their money's worth of labor every hoar in the day? When the girl finds that out she resolves, very naturally, to give as little as she can for what she is to get. How many are patient with their help? As stated in the preceding article on this subject, a thorough exercise of patience is needed—unlimited patience. If the demanding housekeeper could for a moment fancy herself in her servant's place every time she gives an order or finds fault some of the discomforting results might be avoided. It is not necessary to send them neatly printed requests tied with blue ribbon, understand, or beg them with tearful eyes not to do a wrong thing a second time any more than it is necessary to speak to them when giving orders in a brutal manner or fly off in a passion at a mis-bap and abuse them. Firmness and directness are absolutely essential—so are kindness and consideration for their feelings and their comfort. Without these adjuncts firmness may as well be thrown to the winds. Every housekeeper has an individual idea or system of her own and it is not always the fault of the girl—a new one especially—if she fails to readily adapt herself to strange ways at once and that inharmonious conditions arise. It is reaching for the impossible to expect servants to absorb new methods without time to grow gradually into them, and the woman who expects it and is ever striving to attain it is con-stantly changing servants, is half the time without any at all and never supplied with an efficient one. This lack of a sympathetic ad-

EVERY-DAY DEALINGS WITH A SERVANT is doubtless the fundamental cause of the greater portion of inharmonious relations between mistress and maid, especially during the first month or two of service, when the foundation for the success or failure of the engage-ment is practically contracted for. It must be red-and how few do-that a servant who has been trained under one routine and in time finds employment under another and a very different one requires time and con-cessions upon the part of the employer to work herself out of the old and into the new order of things, and many a good and promising girl has been humiliated and then driven to indifference and finally to defiant rebellion by the inexcusable impatience and bad management, though well meaning, of her employer at the beginning of her engagement.

WHAT HUMANITY SUGGESTS. A young girl just starting out into domestic service especially one suddenly thrown upon her own resources—is at a time of life when friends and home are of the utmost importance to her. That is one view; another is, can a matron expect efficient service from her help if she manifests no interest in their mental or physical comfort? Say that the girl is to stay nights—in other words live there. How many nights—in other words live there. How many housekeepers set apart a cold, cheerless, scantily furnished hole in the cellar or dreary corner in the attic without an inviting feature about it for them to sleep in. Neither a parlor nor a downy couch is expected, but humanity suggests a comfortable, decent place for rest after their day's labor, and those who do not afford it will be discovered if these words of decent and the collaboration of the context of the collaboration of the context of the co

be disappointed if they expect efficient and faithful service.

And how many scantily fed servants are there and how many scantily fed servants are there in Washington today? Servants who rise early and work hard and late and are fed on scraps and remnants are rightfully dissatisfied and soon seek another place. They do not demand to be banqueted, but they need good wholesome food, such as the family eats, and plenty of it. It is not at all necessary for a family to make a servant a part of themselves, that would be disastrous, but it is necessary to look out carefully for her comfort and health to secure a reciprocating interest in household TABLE &

THE WHOLE PARRIC OF DOMESIC SERVICE is one of interwoven dependence and it is just | what circumscribed quarters at Marlborough as necessary to be a good employer as to be a House and reside henceforth at Buckingham good employe-the latter will certainly not be palace, which huge edifice is now only occugood employs—the latter will certainly not be so independent of the former. For work, faithfulness and civility there is due in addition to the wages paid a home, consideration and kindness. Produce a servant girl who is effectent, trustworthy and faithful and it does not require a scientist to diagnose the case to ascertain the whys and wherefores. Her early training could not have been otherwise than by one who with proper executive ability com-

prehended and practiced the interest of the golden rule. Let the housekeeper who talks the loudest about the vexations of the servant girl question analyze her own treatment and management of them and perhaps an idea of improvement will suggest itself at some point or other which would produce another and a happier result. Of course some domestics, many of them, are incorrigible—hereditarily or naturally incompetent and perfectly inor naturally incompetent and perfectly in-capable of comprehending a theory or practi-cally understanding a method, but the majority are good or bad just as the mold is made for them by their employers.

LAWS IN BRHALF OF SERVANTS.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF EMPLOYERS.

A WORD ABOUT REFERENCES.

the spirit all taken out of them by the "sweat

box" examination they have to undergo by the exacting housekeeper, without regard to references—their efficiency is crippled at the very outset. To be too exacting is worse than being

Half of the letters of credit, while seemingly

eulogistic, are non-committal and can be made to read differently between lines. Some house-

keepers do not hesitate to give letters which are perfect gems of references when the ser-

vant is considered perfectly worthless and un-desirable from their standpoint. Others give good letters in the softness of their hearts to

et the girls off easily when, as a matter of

fact, they could not get along amicably at all.
A girl's address and manner of defining her

abilities are good references and a trial with

Very Neat Puzzles.

The puzzle is to look at the cut and without measuring say which is the greater distance—across the top of the hat or from top to bet-

tom. Then put your own hat on the table, about a yard in front of you, and carefully reconsider the problem. When you have made up your mind, take a foot rule and measure

Sprats, Whitebalt, Sardines.

Nothing is more common than to hear it

asserted that sprats are only immature herring.

This is a complete mistake. Believe it not.

Sprats are a very distinct species of herring

genus, and they never grow much bigger than when they appear, broches, at table. The

largest adult sprat measures only six inches

while full-grown herring may attain as much as fifteen. Moreover, herring have teeth on the palate, always wanting in sprats, by which

means the species may be readily distinguished at all ages. When in doubt, therefore, do not

play trumps, but examine the palate. On the other hand, whitebait, long supposed to be a

distinct species, has now been proved by Dr. Gunther, the greatest of ichthyologists, to consist chiefly of the fry or young of herring.

To complete our discomfiture, the same eminent author:ty has also shown that the pilchard and

the sardine, which we thought so unlike, are one and the same fish, called by different names according as he is caught off the Cornish coast or

in Breton, Portuguese or Mediterranean waters,

Such aliases are by no means uncommon among his class. To say the plain truth, fish are the most variable and ill-defined of ami-

mals; they differ so much in different habitats,

so many hybrids occur between them and varieties merge so readily by imperceptible stages into one another that only an expert can decide in doubtful cases, and every expert carefully reverses the last man's opinion. Let us at least be thankful that whitebait by any

other name would eat as nice; that science has

not a single whisper to breathe against their connection with lemon, and that whether they

are really the young of Clupea harengus or not the supply at Billingsgate shows no symp-tom of falling short of the demand.

The Second Edition.

your hat both ways.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Neither the law nor well adjusted public opinion regard the word servant as derogatory season, there have been certain distinctive lines -it is equally applicable to the public officer, which have marked the course of sales. For example, a wave of activity swept along F street and then subsided. Presently people peaceably on being ordered to do so, and if full pay is refused the courts will see that she obtains what is justly due her at the employer's expense. The same is true if she leaves for sufficient reasons and payment in full is re-The employer is bound to see that the employe is not exposed to any extraordinary dangers and that the implements and materials given her to work with and the place she is to jured by reason of a neglect of any of these duties the employer is liable. If an agreement is made for a certain sum of course that fixes the item of wages and that amount must be paid if the girl is competent, but if no agreement is entered into the girl can demand a fair price for such work as she performs or the customary or usual price for such work at the time and in the locality in which the work the property and in addition a bonus of \$9,000 to the tenant for his lease, which made this piece of property cost him \$58,000, or more than \$65 per square foot. This is the highest price per foot ever paid for business property in this city, and goes far beyond the highest previous price, which was \$48 per square foot. This latter was the consideration paid by the Traders' Bank for the west portion of the Vernon building, at 10th street and Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. M. M. Parker in speaking of this sale said that he was told when he bought the property five months ago that he would never get his money back. He believed then that the property was fully worth the money, and he is It is all well enough to require good references, and they often perform good service, but the best of help is often engaged without references. As a rule the differences between mistress and maid are upon personal points, and references are neither asked for nor given. With or without reference a girl is catechised as to what she can and is willing to do, and told what is expected to be done and what wages are to be paid, and if ideas are concordant an engagement is made.

> ANOTHER GOOD PRICE PAID Col. Strong at the same time secured the adjoining piece of property, No. 1103, by paying the owner, John A. Stephenson, \$86,000. This property has the same depth as the corner piece, but is one foot wider. It contains 944 square feet and the price per foot was there-fore about \$88. Col. Strong paid also a bonus of \$9,000 to the tenant holding a lease of this property, which, as in the case of the corner property, had several years yet to run. It therefore cost Col. Strong over \$47 per square foot. The combined properties gives him a frontage of 33 feet on F street by a depth of about 55 feet and contains 1832 square feet. It cost him \$103,000, which is, at the rate of about

estimation of her employer and public as girls who adopt what they mistake for higher and more dignified callings. The household domestic, if she is with people who have the self interest and good judgment to treat her humanely, will enjoy a comfortable room wherein to rest when weary, fare no worse in what she eats than her employer and will have what she eats than her employer and will have and CC:

In princes and public that exercise the faculty of measuring lengths of the country. He came here several years ago as other men of wealth have come and are still coming and, liking the city, he decided to have a home here and built a fine residence at the northeast corner of 16th and L streets, he was not long in foreseeing the expansion in the business of the country between the Metropolitan and Washington branches of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and will tap a rich agricultural country which is now in progress.

In princes and for the country. He came here several years and the eyes. The first has straight lines only, ago as other men of wealth have come and are still coming and, liking the city, he decided to have a home here and built a fine residence at the northeast corner of 16th and L streets, in the sustiness of the country between the Metropolitan and Washington branches of the business of the city which is now in progress.

Communication with this city. The extension of the country which is now in progress. He bought property on the south side of F street between 12th and 13th streets, and erected there a large and handsome business building. He desired to become the owner of the entire If street frontage of that square and would have bought if he could have induced the owners to sell. He, however, secured two additional pieces of property on that square and has made handsome improvements. He is now erecting a spacious residence on K street, be-tween 16th and 17th streets. Col. Strong has shown his faith in the future of the city in a very substantial and practical manner.

COL STRONG TALKS. In talking about real estate here he is rather conservative, if not bearish, in tone. To a STAR man, who asked him the other day after he had made the purchase of the property at 11th and F streets what was his opinion of the present activity in business property he said, in his quick, decisive manner, "It is almost entirely speculative. The prices that are being paid for business property are too high. At the prevailing figures the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property will not not be a second to the property at 11th and F streets what was his opinion of the present activity in business property he said, in his quick, decisive manner, "It is almost entirely speculative. The property at 11th and F streets what was his opinion of the present activity in business property he said, in his quick, decisive manner, "It is almost entirely speculative. The prices that are being paid for business property are too high. At the prevent business property are too high. At the prevailing figures the property will not pay 3 per cent
upon the money invested and in some cases not
1 per cent. I understand that \$30 per foot is
asked for G street property. Such prices are
excessive. There is only tix months of the year
when business is done here. This city is not
like Chicago, where there are large establishments that can afford to pay high reasts. Here ments that can afford to pay big rents. Here, if a man secures 20,000 feet of ground and pays \$20 per foot for it there is an outlay of \$400,000 for the ground; added to this is \$200,000 for a building and there is an investment of \$600,000. It is necessary to secure a rental of about \$50,000 per year. How many business establishments here can afford to pay such a rental? There is not business enough here to pay such rents, and, as I said before, prices are too

ments to lease the building which he intended to erect at the corner of 11th and F streets to a New York jeweler. MR WARNER'S VIEWS

Mr. B. H. Warner, who has been in the real estate business for more than twenty years, was asked for his views as to the activity in business property and the high prices recently paid; and whether, in his opinion, the movement has been lar ely speculative, and whether or not the prices will remain fixed. Mr. War-

"As you know I was one of the early advocates of business property. It is the choicest kind of investment and far less liable to fluctuation than any other security into which capitalists can put their money. Of course other classes of investment pay larger rates of interest and people of limited means, who naturally desire as great a return as possible, are willing to easy the additional risk incident for the sake of getting a larger income; but men of means who means the restrict and appears to a return as possible, are willing to the sake of getting a larger income; but men of means who want to avoid annoyance and have certain incomes prefer stores and office buildings. Many years ago I thought I office buildings. Many years ago I thought I foresaw the future of F street and testified to my faith by erecting a building which was then very generally voted to be an unwise investment. In fact I had several people tell me I would never get my money out of it. The total cost of my property was \$35,000. Two days ago I was offered \$75,000 from two different people but of course. ent people, but of course the property is not for sale at any price, as it is my piace of business, where I expect to remain to help build up this capital city. For a number of years the price of property on this street did not advance, but recently, since Washington has commenced to grow with such unparalleled rapidity and people of large means who have located here have made permanent investments of considerable made permanent investments of considerable magnitude, there have been heavy buyers of business property located near the center of the city. Washington has not hitherto been a business city, but essentially a place of residence and resort. Our commercial character is rapidly changing. Formerly the wealthier class of citizens went to Baltimore and elsewhere to do the larger part Baltimore and elsewhere to do the larger part of their buying and visitors to the national capital went away contented with sight seeing without buying to any extent. Now nearly every one who comes here patronizes our storea. This class of purchases amounts to a considerable item and will, of course, increase in volume.

ATTRACTIVE TO PEOPLE OF WEALTH. "We have had a very large number of wealthy practically unlimited; they can buy anything the International Workingmen's Seciety. The practically unlimited; they can buy anything they desire either in the way of necessities or inxuries. The growth of Washington has undoubtedly just commenced. People throughout own country are becoming acquainted with its great attractions in the way of society, climate, scenery, accessibility, &c. The capital city is being advertised from one end of the world to the other, and those who have traveled most widely are unanimous in their opinion that this is destined to be the most beautiful city on the globe. Every time extensive purchases of business property have been made by parties whose views were broad enough to anticipate values for a year or two they have been pronounced to be extravagant approached the man who foresaw the future more clearly than any of our cld citi-

zens was Caleb C. Willard, whose profits on business real estate have run up into the millions. When William B. Moses lo-cated at the corner of 11th and F, his venture was pronounced to be an exceedingly daring one, as was that of Woodward & Lothrop, on the eppesite corner. The wisdom of these gentlemen in selecting their location has been vindicated and they have practically turned the current of trade in their favor. The crowds

vindicated and they have practically turned the current of trade in their favor. The crowds who visit their stores certify to the financial success of their undertakings. I remember when Mr. Henry Strong of Chicago came here he pronounced the price of property on F street very high, but he afterward paid double the figures at which he could have purchased earlier. He did this because of the absolute certainty attending the investment. He is a most careful financier and is now one of the largest owners of business property.

"There are hundreds of buyers for business property and they only await opportunities to purchase. In my opinion the low rate of interest derived from investments, the growing business of Washington and the sure increase of its population will not only preserve present values of business real estate, but cause an advance all along the line. I think purchases in any central part of Washington are absolutely safe. I am one of those who hope to see Washington a great business city at no future day. This can be accomplished without the least interference with its desirability as a residence city, for it is so located as to possess wonderful natural advantage at a husiness. residence city, for it is so located as to possess wonderful natural advantages as a business center, and from its topographical peculiarities business sections will naturally be divorced from that portion of the city most suited for residence purposes. Within the next five years we will have five new lines of railway into the city. Put down this prediction and see if it does not come true. I could give you a great many facts and figures to verify my statements, but have not time at present."

a ble mother wit. Even such a man as Dr. Debe blundered for all his ready wit, and had to be shut up in the closet like a bad boy for the second time till he learned his lesson right. PROPOSED NEW STRAM RAILROADS. Reference has been made in Tun Stan to the

purchase by a company of well-known citizens

of the charter of the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company. Mr. Edward J. Stellwagen, the senior member of the real estate firm of Thos. J. Fisher & Co., is now the president of the company and Mr. Thos Dowling, the auctioneer, is the secretary. By the terms of the charter the company is authorized to build a steam railroad from a point north of the Aqueduct bridge between the head of the canal and the Petomac river to the District line, and thence north and west to Williams-port. The District part of the line must be built by March 1, 1892, and it is announced to built by March 1, 1892, and it is announced to be the purpose of the company to begin the construction of this section of the road at an early date. Since the canal was lost in the great flood of 1889 that portion of the suburbs has been without facilities for communication with the city. It seems probable, however, that before long this defect will be remedied, and if all the schemes now proposed are carried out there will be an abundant supply. The canal is also to be restored, so the representatives of the bondholders of 1884, say, and, as it is an open secret that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad own the controlling interest in those bonds, that powerful corporation will those bonds, that powerful corporation will back the movement that has now the authority of the courts of Maryland and of the District toward the restoration of the canal as a water way. In case the canal is not restored the Washington and Cumberland railroad stands ready with authority from the Maryland legislature to purchase the canal property and to lature to purchase the canal property and to build along the bed of the canal a steam rail-road to Cumberland. In addition the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad Company has now a bill pending in Congress asking for authority to build a railroad from the District line to Georgetown, se as to connect the proposed Metropolitan southern branch from Linden on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio with this city.

TO SANDY SPRING. The charter of another proposed steam railroad to connect this city with the adjacent country has recently changed ownership. The of the road from Sandy Spring to Frederick form a part of the plans of the company. AN INGENIOUS HOUSE PLAN. As a general thing it is impossible to intro-

duce much originality in the plan of a city house. There is a front and rear to a city house and whatever variations can be introduced between these limits is open to the choice of the architect and the owner. In other respects all city houses are alike. Some-times, however, a novel idea is evolved, as is the case with the house which the architect, Mr. W. M. Poindexter, is building for his home. Mr. W. M. Poindexter, is building for his home,
This house is located on the west side of Connecticut avenue between Q and R streets. The
lot is 25 feet wide with a depth of 100 feet. Owing to the natural grade of the ground the front
of the lot is 5 feet higher than the part in the
rear. The parlor floor will be 4 feet higher
than the street level, so that it will be 9 feet higher than the alley level. Mr. Poindexter intends to build the main part of his house 56 feet deep with a back building 21 feet deep.
The balance of the 100 feet in depth of his lot
he will cover with a building which will be his
stable. The roof of the stable will be covered with asphalt, and on this base will be laid good soil, where grass and flowers will be planted. One of the results of this plan will be that the back yard will be on a level with the parlor floor. The stalls for the horses will be under the back yard and the carriage house will be under the kitchen. A staircase leads from the back yard to the alley. In this way Mr. Poindexter secures a large and commodious stable, and at the same time he will have a garden which will be one of the features of the parior floor. There will be three rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second floor, and as this gives ample room for his family Mr. Poindexter will build a two-story house. The front will be plain and finished with a straight cornice. A feature of the front will be a recessed porch on the first story, or rather a porch with the roof formed by the second story. This porch can be inclosed with glass in the winter and used as a conservatory. The material used in the front will be buff brick and stone.

DERIDING THE "CO-EDS."

Male Students in a Medical College Making it Unpleasant for the Girls. Three women, who are students in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, have preferred charges with the faculty against the male jun-iors of their class. The trio, who are running the gauntlet of an unchivalrous hazing, is composed of Mrs. Marie D. Amour, whose husband is a graduate of the same college and a prac-

withering sarcasm or drowned in a chorus of laughs and general feet shuffling. And when one of the ambitious young women rises to recite the chivalrous light brigade voices its unmistakable hostility to female competition by hissing throughout her recutation. hissing throughout her recitation

Will Cross the Line to Lay Eggs. by the McKinley bill has resulted in the build-

THE WEEK IN NEW YORK. After the Election the World Wags on as Usual.

NOW THE NEW BALLOT STREET WORKED-JOHN MORT'S EXPENSIVE NEW YORK QUARTERS—THE BEHIBITION OF THE NEW YORK WATER COLOR GLUB-WASHINGTON ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

respondence of THE EVERING STAR. NEW YORK, November 7. ELL, the election has come and gone ELL, the election has come and gone and now the city will jog along much as it has done for the past two and the past ten years. We have had all sorts of administrations, how covernment of administrations—boss government and machine government and reform government and non-partisan government and, as Oliver Wendell Holmes says about another phase of taxation, "and very hard it is to tell which of the three is worse; but all of them are bad enough to make a body curse." We are only sure of one continuing kind of government in New York city and that is bad govern-Of one feature of the day I can speak in

terms of patriotic praise. There is in the average American citizen a certain instinct of self-government which is unique. This saving grace of good horse sense came out strong on Tuesday. The new ballot law was no slight test of intelligence and adaptability. It involved quite a program and called for considersecond time till he learned his lesson right.

There was something quite oppressive in being labeled by a number, then marching up to a desk and getting a sheaf of ballots, all exactly alike except for the names, and then sent into closet where, under the law, you must stay three and could not stay more than ten minutes, in which time you had to find the right ballot and fold it in precisely the right way and then fold all the others in precisely the right way and then emerge without "letting on" in any way what you had been about and marching up to the ballot box, where you gave the votes you wished to cast to one man and the votes you didn't want to cast to another man. IN THE CLOSET.

After I had been pent up in solitary confine-

ment, as numbered gentlemen so often are, with very plain surroundings and policemen outside, a certain nervousness developed as to when my term would expire. The moments seemed to fly past. Perhaps some of your readers have indulged in an old-fashioned and innocent game called the elements, where a handkerchief is thrown at random from one to another in a group, the one tossing it naming one family in the animal kingdom, the re-cipient being obliged to name some species in the family before the thrower can rapidly count ten. The fun of this very hilarious game consists in the utter idiocy into which the person so summoned to speak is thrown. I was strongly reminded of this game by my sensations in the booth. There before me in English and German was the law in very legible black and white, there on the shelf were the twelve sets of tickets and there just outside the door were the two policemen. The tickets exhausted the combinations on about twenty officers, the candidates crossed and recrossed in a political net work. If I chose the one that had on it the right member of Congress I found that two names below it committed me to the wrong mayor and so ad infinitum. Then, when I finally struck the right combination, came the question of folding. They must be folded lengthwise from the left, and then turned up from the bottom so that a duplicate stub at the top could be torn off by a perforated line without disarranging the ballot, and it must be done right the first time because the law said that destroying or mutinew company has chosen as president Mr. Ed-ward J. Stellwagen of this city. Mr. Albert of a misdemeanor, and there the police-Gleason, one of our energetic business men, is men were standing just outside the door, the vice president. The company has two years However, having been accustomed to folding better health, sacrifices none of her self-respect and stands every grain as well in the sestimation of her employer and public opinion as girls who adopt what they mistake for higher and more dignified callings. The household domestic, if she is with people who have the self-respect and stands every grain as well in the printing trade journals have bothered the printers lately by publishing two puzzles that exercise the faculty of measuring lengths with the eyes. The first has straight lines only.

The printing trade journals have bothered the vice president. The company has two years per having been accustomed to folding money, for the reason that it was secured by cold straight investor and has had a wide and varied experience in real estate investor and has the officers say that the building of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is from the head of New York avenue in the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fact. The general route of the road is a settled fac fifteen miles. The importance of this road lies wrong. It had already seemed long overdue, in the fact that it will pass through that portion but I hurriedly unfolded all the tickets and, after much groping and nervous fluttering, finally found the right one at the bottom of the pile. What followed was more like ordi-nary voting, and soon the ballot had been de-

posited and the ordeal was over.

After having thus nobly done my duty I asked, with perhaps some conscious pride, whether people in general had been as smart as I was or whether there was some friction and bother? "None at all," replied the inspector of the poll. "Everything has gone along as smooth

And it was this reply and the evident peace and satisfaction that prevailed everywhere that gave me the sense of safety and of pride to which I alluded at the start. The bulk of the voters were men of very ordinary capacity and thousands were of a very degraded type, and yet almost without exception they proved

themselves to be capable of exercising their political rights with intelligence and decency. The dashing gentlemen of the Guards, whom Ouida loves to portray, have always blonde mustaches, seven feet of height, giant strength, absolutely irresistible charm combined with extreme rudeness of manner and a graceful facility of conversation in all known languages—not observable among English gentlemen elsewhere than in that lady's not too realistic works. Besides these gifts these favored gentlemen invariably riot in silver bath tubs, turquoise hair brushes, ceilings painted by Bouguereau, cigar holders cut out of a single emerald and other expensive trifles. To the plain American citizen this luxury has mentle COZY BUT COSTLY. gentiemen invariably riot in silver bath tubs, turquoise hair brushes, ceilings painted by Bouguereau, eigar holders cut out of a single emerald and other expensive trifies. To the plain American citizen this luxury has usually seemed slightly Arabian Nightish, but there are a few citizens in New York who can almost live no to the povel. live up to the novel hero's standard. Among them is Mr. John Hoey, who is not a guards-man and does not even belong to the nobility and gentry, but is simply the president of a plebian express company. This gentleman, as is well known, lives at Long Branch, of which resort his is the show place. But occasionally he finds it convenient for business or social reasons to stay in town over night. On such occasions does he content himself with the ordinary comforts of a hotel, is he satisfied to pay the modest tariff of the Hoffman or the Windsor, or to have the more exclusive lux-uries of a swell club house? Not he. The best only is good enough for Mr. John Hoey. For the occupancy of these chance nights he keeps all the year round a suite of apartments on the corner of Broadway and 28th street. Two men servants are there and the rooms are always perfectly ordered, well warmed and lit, on the possibility of their owner's appearance. The suite is of five rooms and there are scarcely five rooms in the city more beautifully furnished and daintily kept up. This item of the necessities of life costs Mr. Hoey about \$12,000 a year, a sum on which a thrifty person might with management contrive to support a family, even in New York and with McKinley prices.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION. The art season may be said to have opened on Thursday evening by the reception at the American Art Association galleries, the occasion being the view of the first annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club. As water colors are distinctly fashionable, the gathering was a brilliant one, and the art side was quite as distinguished as the social feature. The very effective suites of apartments belong ing to the association were charmingly utilized by the exhibit, and the visitors sauntered from level to level and through passage after passage amid the daintiest vistas, with after passage amid the daintiest vistas, with glimpses, as it were, into ideal worlds, as one graceful scens was joined to another upon the walls. Washington was represented in the artistic display by De Lancey Gill with two examples: "A Chesapeake Inlet" and "Sultry Westher;" H. Hobart Nichols, "An Old Spring," "Path to the Observatory" and "An Estuary of the Potomac." B Propage ("Pariet") the Potomac;" B. E. Perrie, "Fruit" and Morning on the Delaware," and M. Tiers, "Still

An odd and interesting feature of the exhi bition was the striking mingling of the cor-rectly conventional and the Bohemian ele-ments. This was most noticeable in the matter by the McKinley bill has resulted in the building on the frontier of a large poultry barn, half in the United States and half in Canada. Hens will be fed on the Canadian side and will cross the frontier to lay their eggs.

Riot Among Amarchists.

Beenger Hall, in Newark, N.J., was the scene of an anarchist riot last evening. A week ago seenger Hall was hired by people representing Sacuger Hall was hired by people representing strange weird combinations of color made up with every conceivable variety of slashes and puffs and a generally lank and clinging effect that was striking, but not always beautiful.

> The Buyer of the "Angelus." Edward Brandus has received a dispatch authorizing him to disclose the name of the purchaser of Millet's painting, "L'Angelus," which is now exhibited in Boston. He is M. Char chard, one of the proprietors of the Louvre stores in Paris. As M. Chauchard is more than seventy years of age and has no children it is more than likely that the "Angelus" will find its permanent home in the museum of the Louvre before long.

EQUITABLE

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The following is from the last statement, showing the increase and volume of the business transacted, and what has been accomplished by the members with the advantages and opportunities afforded them in this association:

Total receipts.. \$5,878,132.49 Receipts, past 12 months..... 1,061,055.34 Monthly average receipts, past 12 months.... 88,421.27 Amount of advances to shareholders.... \$3,704,300.00 Amount of advances returned and settled 2,673,932.01 \$1,030,367.99 Advances held by shareholders.... Amount of dues on stock, at \$2.50 per share...... \$2,740,260,10 Amount returned to shareholders..... . 1,772,653.52 \$967,606.58 Amount of active stock... Amount of net earnings..... \$268,607.70 Amount of earnings paid shareholders...... 121,550.78 \$147,056.92 Net earnings and surplus on hand..... Assets Each Year Since Organization : Withdrawal value of Shares in each issue:

First issue...... The first year..... \$ 63,754 79 ... \$450 09 The second year...... 121,073 26 The third year..... 184,210 99 The fourth year 284,646 02 Fifth issue..... The fifth year 427,987 69 The sixth year..... 552,442 66 The seventh year..... 701,576 26 The eighth year..... 811,892 28 The ninth year..... 971,539 64 Twelfth issue...... Thirteenth issue..... The tenth year..... 1,119,062 77 The eleventh year 1,155,208 21 Fourteenth issue..... 62 30 Maximum yearly increase \$159,647 36 Seventeenth issue..... 46 27 Minimum yearly increase 36,145 44 Eighteenth issue..... Average yearly increase 105,018 92 Nineteenth issue.....

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Lot 4625—Durk Plaid Cass Suits, for men, heavy weight, sightly and serviceable, \$4.99.

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ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS OF ALL DESCRIPTION AND SIZES.

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Furniture, Carpeta, Rugs, China, Glass, Lamps,

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Antique Extension Table, 6-foot, \$5; Bolid Oak Chairs, \$7c.; Oak Side Board, \$12.50 to \$35; Solid Oak Chamber Suites, \$16.95 to \$75; Parlor Suites, \$27.50 to \$100; Carpets from 15c. up; Carpet Lining, 4, 5 and 8c.; 6 Tumblers, 13c.; English Tenset, 56 pieces, \$2.98; Dinner Set, 100 pieces, \$7.98, &c. No matter where you live, we are near enough to my you something. Den't doubt till you try.
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We have 'on exhibition the handsomest Automatic fusical Figure in the city, worth \$75, which will be resented to some customer. You may be the one.

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We will sell you a 7-piece PARLOR SUITE, solid walnut frames, upholstered in the best hair cloth, for \$28 cash or \$30 on credit.

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We will sell you a 7-piece PARLOR SUITE, solid walnut frames, upholstered in plush, combination colors, for \$28 cash or \$30 on credit.

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EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF CONSUMPTION.

If a person has an obstinate cough, which con menced without any obvious cause, a cough which is at first dry and backing, and subsequently attended for a time with frothy or mucilaginous-looking expec-toration, accompanied by wandering pains about the chest and loss of flesh, even to a slight extent, he is in all probability consumptive. If, besides, there be homoptysis or spitting of blood, even to the amount of a drachm, the probability is increased to almost a certainty. If, in addition to these symptoms, the creathing becomes harsh, hurried and deep inspirations evoke a few clicks of a dry and cracking sour or if the voice becomes permanently weak and hoarse, there can be little doubt that the person is suffering

from consumption.
It a person, free from dysentery, and who has not resided in tropical climates, suffers from obstinate diarrhoss, which goes on month after month, with slight remission or intermission, even though there be no cough, he is most likely consumptive. Should this diarrhosa be followed by chest symptoms of the slightest amount, the existence of consumption is an ab-solute certainty. If a young adult, not addicted to enervating habits and not leading a dissolute life, without clear cause steadily loses weight, he is, in all probability, consumptive, though no chest symp-toms should have appeared. When such, however, manifest themselves additionally the establishment of consumption is almost a fixed fact. In all cases where any of the manifestations described make their appearance we should advise an immediate examina-tion of the chest and a prompt resort to apppropriate

At an early stage of consumption a radical cure can be frequently effected, and health placed upon a firm and permanent footing, while with every step in ad-vance which the disease is allowed to take the chances

for a perfect recovery diminish corresponding readers must bear in mind that the most ski efficient treatment can do no more than to make sound and useful as much of the lungs as is present at the time when the progress of consumption becomes sus-pended. No means on earth can replace the lung tis-sue which has been destroyed by the ulcerated pro-cess. The earlier, therefore, consumption is attended to, the better are the chances for satisfactory results.

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CATABRE, DEAFNESS, ASTEMA

EAR. NOBE THROAT AND LUNGS Office Hours from 8 a.m. until 12, and from 5 to 5 p.m.

CABPETS.

Editor-"Well, then, insert 'Second Edition' let her jam." The Prince of Wales' Residence. There is a persistent rumor affoat that the Prince of Wales is about to leave his some-

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP. Lively Demand for Options for 1 Street Property. COL. STRONG'S LARGE INVESTMENT AND WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PRESENT PRICES-PRO-

POSED NEW STRAM BAILBOADS TO CONNECT THE CITY WITH THE SUBURBS-OTHER MATTERS. STREET PROPERTY is again at the front as an interesting feature of the real setate market. In the movement in business property, which came over to the fall season as a legacy from the spring

were buying and selling property on the side streets, and then the boom, as it is more generally termed, struck G street and spread out to the north. The entire section between 9th and 15th, Pennsylvania avenue and New York avenue, has been pretty thoroughly harvested, to use another figure by the industrious real estate agents and it is safe to say that there is no owner of property in that section who has not had a chance at least to give an option on his property. There have been a good number of sales and corner lots and eligible inside lots have changed hands in some instances several es. The prices have been going steadily up, as the readers of THE STAR are aware, and some surprisingly high figures have been paid for property. During the past few days there has been manifest a renewed interest in F street property, and owners have been approached with offers which, to say the least, were extremely tempting. With one or two exceptions owners have held out and at the same time held on to their property. A notable sale was, however, made in the trans-A notable sale was, however, made in the transfer of two pieces of property at the northwest corner of 11th and F to Col. Henry Strong. The corner property, where Criswell's drug store is located, was sold about five months ago to M. M. Parker and Charles Baum. They paid what was regarded as an enormous price, namely \$45 per square foot, which was then the highest figure ever paid for property on F street. It is, however, a very compact piece of ground and contains not a waste inch. It has only a frontage of 16 feet and a depth of short only a frontage of 16 feet and a depth of about 55 feet and contains 888 square feet. Col. Strong, however, paid \$55 per square foot for the property and in addition a bonus of \$9,000

property was fully worth the money, and he is of the opinion now that if he had held en he could have secured a higher price then Col. Strong paid, but he did not wish to stand in the way of a handsome improvement, which he knew Col. Strong intended to make. cordant an engagement is made. Reference amounts to but little when a housekeeper is hard to satisfy. A good many good girls have

been paid for property in this city.

The property, however, must be worth the money, for the reason that it was secured by

Col. Strong stated that he had made arrange-

ticing druggist; Mrs. N. T. McClain and Miss Augusta A. Bock. The male students are indignant at an invasion of their profession by women. It is said that when any one of the three female juniors appears in the class room at a time when the ecturer chances to be out she is greeted with derisive cat calls, shouts of "hello, girls; ah, there; my female druggist," and various other humorous sallies not calculated to make her feel comfortably at home. When the women ask a question during the lecture, seeking a fuller understanding of some knotty point in pharmacy, their frank confession of ignorance is commented on by their 100 classmates with

The faculty assert that they had no knowledge of the persecution. The heavy duties imposed on Canadian eggs